



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

COLOMBIA.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port—Smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended May 12, 1903. Present officially estimated population, not obtainable; number of deaths from smallpox during the week, 2; number of deaths from other causes, 2; prevailing diseases, smallpox and malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, infected with smallpox. The number of cases is not known. An isolation hospital has been established and has 5 cases at present. A house-to-house inspection will be made in the next day or so, and the exact situation will be known. There are no less than 25 cases, probably more.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 6	Taunton.....	23	0	0	0
7	Fort Gaines.....	23	0	0	0
9	Mount Vernon.....	21	0	0	0
9	Snyg.....	13	0	0	0

Smallpox situation at Bocas del Toro.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports, May 12, as follows: The local government officials have tried without success to control the situation. A few days ago the mayor called a meeting of all the local physicians and asked that they take whatever steps they saw fit. An isolation hospital has been established, and a thorough disinfection of all infected houses will be made. A capable man has been secured to superintend all the work in this line. Virus has been ordered, and compulsory vaccination will be carried out as soon as it arrives.

COSTA RICA.

Reports from Limon, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports as follows: Week ended May 7, 1903. Census population, 4,000; number of deaths, 7; number of cases of yellow fever, 2; prevailing diseases, malaria and yellow fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, poor.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 1	Chickahominy.....	43	5	0	0
2	Preston.....	28	0	0	0
3	Olympia.....	37	0	0	0
4	Alleghany.....	44	8	0	0
4	Taunton.....	23	0	0	0
6	Harald.....	19	0	0	0
7	Venus.....	27	0	0	0

Week ended May 14, 1903. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, 3 cases, 2 deaths; number of deaths from other causes, 6; prevailing diseases, malaria and yellow fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, poor. The deaths reported above are of natives, both from Rio Blanco, about 8 miles from Limon. They present an interesting history. The first was Señor Juan Ortega. On May 2 he was discharged from the Charity Hospital, where he had been treated for malaria. At the date of his discharge there was a case of yellow fever said to be isolated in same hospital. Mr. Ortega left immediately for Rio Blanco. On May 6 he became ill, on May 8 had black vomit, and on the 9th was readmitted to the Charity Hospital, where he died, on May 12, in convulsions. The infection in this case appears traceable to the hospital.

The second death reported above is also of a patient from Rio Blanco. He was admitted to the United Fruit Company's hospital on May 12, in a state of collapse. He died on May 14. It seems from this and also a third case now in the United Fruit Company's hospital that Rio Blanco was infected by a patient who went from the Charity Hospital in Limon and who was infected there by a case reported on May 1.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 8	Montserrat	112	50	88	0
10	Algiers	32	0	0	0
11	Valencia	44	10	9	0
13	Alabama	18	0	0	0
14	Preston	28	0	0	0

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels—Mortality statistics—Scarcity of water relieved.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, May 14, as follows: During the week ended May 9, 1903, 2 bills of health were issued to vessels going to ports in the United States. Good sanitary condition and no sickness on board.

The mortuary report for this week in this city is as follows: Tuberculosis 2, pernicious fever 5, meningitis 1, other causes 9; total 17.

A good rain fell here this week and relieved for a time the scarcity of water.

Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Mortuary statistics.

Assistant Surgeon Trotter reports, May 19, as follows:

Week ended May 9, 1903.

Number of health certificates issued	183
Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	24
Crews of outgoing vessels inspected	1,064
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	742
Pieces of baggage inspected	257
Pieces of freight inspected	1,625
Pieces of express inspected	15